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been authentically recorded as winter birds within the state. The list includes 85 species and 5 subspecies, and they are listed in four groups, as follows:

Permanent Residents—32 species, 3 subspecies.

Winter Visitants—16 species, 1 subspecies.

“Half Hardy”—10 species, 1 subspecies.

Accidental—27 species.

Forty-one are marked as common in the vicinity of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Copious annotations accompany each species referring to their differential characters, status, etc. Notwithstanding the rather long list, it seems to be very conservatively compiled; in all unusual records data as to time and place are offered, and in most cases the observer is also named. The list will be of value to students in the adjacent states as well.—T. C. Stephens.

The Status of Harris's Sparrow in Wisconsin and Neighboring States. By Alvin R. Cahn. From Bulletin of the Wisconsin Natural History Society, Vol. XIII (New Series), No. 2. Pp. 102-108.

The summary which the author makes of the published occurrences of this large and handsome sparrow in the regions in which it is uncommon—from eastern Iowa eastward—is a valuable piece of work. Sixteen new records are here published. No attempt is made to give specific references in the regions where the species is common, or of regular occurrence. We miss the following references from the list given by Mr. Cahn: Ekblau, Geo., at Rantoul, Ill. March 15, 1914. “An even dozen.” Bird-Lore, Vol. XV. Schafer, J. J., Port Byron, Ill. March 15, 1914. One bird. Ibid. Vol. XVI, p. 190. Simpson, Mrs. Mark, Milwaukee, Wis. May 12, 1914. One. Ibid. Vol. XVI, p. 282. Schafer, J. J. Port Byron, Ill. April 26, one; May 3, two; May 5 and 7, one. 1914. Ibid. Vol. XVI, p. 283. Saunders, W. E. London, Ont. March 18, 1907, one. Auk. Vol. XXX, p. 114. L. J.

Birds of Porto Rico, by Alex. Wetmore, Assistant Biologist. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 326. March 24, 1916. 140 pages.

There is a colored frontispiece of the Porto Rican Tody by Louis Agassiz Fierste, a map of the island of Porto Rico and adjacent islands which were visited, and eight black and white full-page pictures of birds and stomach contents. The scope of this paper is given in the Introduction: “The following report on the Birds of Porto Rico is the result of investigations made by the Biolog-

ical Survey in coöperation with the government of the island. Because of the damage to crops by insect pests and the resulting pecuniary loss, the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture of the island in 1911 requested the aid of the United States Department of Agriculture in an effort to determine the relations of the island birds to the insect fauna." "Investigations were begun in December, 1911, and continuous field work was carried on until September, 1912, permitting nine months of consecutive observation. All the principal regions of Porto Rico were visited, short trips were made to adjacent islands of Vieques and Culebra, and four days were spent on Desecheo Island in Mona Passage."

In addition to extended treatment of each of the 162 species found on the islands the report is divided into the following parts: "Birds found in cane fields." "Birds found in coffee plantations." "Birds frequenting citrus groves." "Bird enemies of the mole cricket." "Bird enemies of the sugar-cane root-borer." "Bird enemies of the may beetle." Under the heading, "Economic considerations," the statement is made that none of the species can be considered wholly pernicious. It was found that many of the insect eating birds consumed considerable quantities of vegetable matter.

This paper is valuable both from the standpoint of a local list and for its contribution to the literature of economic ornithology.

L. J.

The Domestic Cat. By Edward Howe Forbush, State Ornithologist. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, State Board of Agriculture, Economic Biology, Bulletin No. 2. 1916.

This paper is an able presentation of the cat problem. It gives convincing proof that the common house cat is a real menace to the wild bird life of the more settled districts, and that the compensations resulting from the destruction of rats and mice by cats come far short of balancing the account. A further indictment of the cat is the proven fact that cats may carry such infections as small-pox and scarlet fever. Since the house cat is an introduced animal it is altogether likely that restrictive legislation not less severe than that for dogs will have to be resorted to in order to keep the numbers within reasonable bounds.

L. J.

Proceedings of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union. Vol. VI, Parts 2 and 3. February 27 and July 10, 1915. Pages 25 to 68.

Part 2 is concerned with "The Eskimo Curlew and its Disappearance," by Myron H. Swenk, and "Some bird notes from Lincoln and vicinity," by R. W. Dawson, and "Three records from the Ne-